

NINETEENTH REPORT  
OF THE  
DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN ASYLUM  
AT HARTFORD,  
FOR THE  
EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION  
OF THE  
DEAF AND DUMB,  
EXHIBITED TO THE ASYLUM,

MAY 16, 1835.

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HARTFORD:  
HUDSON AND SKINNER, PRINTERS.  
1835.

# OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

## *President.*

HON. NATHANIEL TERRY.

## *Vice-Presidents for life, by subscription of \$200 and upwards.*

*Hon. William Phillips,	Boston.	Hon. S. Van Rensselaer,	Albany.
*Hon. William Gray,	do.	*Hon. Elias Boudinot, Burlington, N.J.	
*Hon. Israel Thorndike,	do.	*Robert Oliver, Esq.	Baltimore.
William Parsons, Esq.	do.	John Caldwell, Esq.	Hartford.
Samuel Appleton, Esq.	do.	*Chauncey Deming, Esq.	Farmington.
Daniel Wadsworth, Esq.	Hartford.	Charles Sigourney, Esq.	Hartford.

## *Vice-Presidents elected at the Annual Meeting, May 16, 1835.*

Joseph Battel,		Samuel Tudor,
Ward Woodbridge,		William Ely,
Henry Hudson,		Stephen Whitney,
Thomas Day,		David Watkinson.

## *Directors for life by subscription of \$100 and upwards.*

Joseph Battel,	Norfolk.	P. Remsen,	New-York.
P. C. Brooks,	Boston.	Andrew Ritchie,	Boston.
Daniel Buck,	Hartford.	*Samuel Salisbury,	do.
*Mason F. Cogswell, M. D.	do.	*David Sears,	do.
*John B. Coles,	New-York.	John Cotton Smith,	Sharon.
*Joseph Coolidge,	Boston.	Nathaniel Terry,	Hartford.
*Simeon Forrester,	Salem.	Ward Woodbridge,	do.
Henry Hudson,	Hartford.	S. V. S. Wilder,	Bolton, Mass.
William H. Inlay,	do.	John Jacob Astor,	New-York.
James Kane,	Albany.	Christopher Colt,	Hartford.
Eliphalet Kimball,	Boston.	Henry W. Delavan,	Albany.
David M. Kinney,	New-York.	Samuel Elliott, Jr.	Washington City.
Israel Munson,	Boston.	*Daniel D. Rogers,	Boston.
H. Overing,	New-York.	*Luther Scarborough,	Hartford.
*Samuel Parkman,	Boston.	Eliphalet Terry,	do.
Daniel P. Parker,	do.	*Rev. Benoni Upson, D. D.	Berlin.
*James Perkins,	do.	Stephen Whitney,	New-York.
Joseph Peabody,	Salem.	Thomas H. Gallandet,	Hartford.
B. Pickman, Jr.	do.	Eliphalet Averill,	do.
*David Porter,	Hartford.		

## *Directors chosen at the Annual Meeting, May 16, 1835.*

James Ward,		Barzillai Hudson,
William Watson,		Seth Terry,
Charles Seymour,		Thomas S. Williams,
John Butler,		John Beach,
James B. Hosmer,		Charles Goodwin.

Barzillai Hudson, *Secretary.*

James H. Wells, *Treasurer.*

William Ely, *Commissioner of the Fund.*

## INSTRUCTERS.

LEWIS WELD, A. M. *Principal.*

*Laurent Clerc,	}	ASSISTANTS.	{	Collins Stone, A. B.
William W. Turner, A. M.				Ebenezer B. Adams,
Luzerne Ray, A. M.				Jared A. Ayres,
Joseph D. Tyler, A. M.				Wilson Whiton,
Samuel Porter, A. M.				Edmund Booth.

William W. Turner, *Steward.*Lydia H. Peaslee, *Matron.*

List of pupils in the school within the year ending on the 16th of May 1835, the time of the Annual Meeting of the Asylum. Those marked (L) received their chief support from the *Legislatures* of the States to which they belong.

The names of new pupils for the coming year, cannot as heretofore be added to the list, as it has become necessary to publish the report immediately after the annual meeting, and before the close of the vacation.

Admitted.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	
1824	Rosalia Davis,	Havanna.	
1825	J. Brace, (deaf, dumb, blind.)	Hartford, Conn.	
1829	John Emerson,	Durham, N. H.	
	Thomas Shackford,	Boston, Mass.	(L)
	Samuel A. Lewis,	Middletown, Conn.	(L)
1830	Washington Lamb,	Groton, Conn.	(L)
	George Cadwell,	Winchester, N. H.	(L)
	Clarissa Johnson,	Newtown, Conn.	(L)
	Julia Macomber,	Oakham, Mass.	(L)
	Sarah Champlin,	Colchester, Conn.	(L)
	Laurette Goodrich,	Chatham, do	(L)
	Polly Cleveland,	Burlington, do	(L)
	Zalmon A. Church,	Mansfield, do	(L)
	Sally Strong,	Tolland, do	(L)
	Sophia Rowley,	Winsted, do	(L)
	Edward P. Chamberlayne,	Richmond, Va.	
	Melissa Johnson,	Bozrah, Conn.	(L)
1831	Nelson Kelley,	West-Rutland, Vt.	(L)
	James Webb,	Danbury, Conn.	(L)
	Eliza A. K. Stubbs,	Wellfleet, Mass.	(L)
	William Gray,	Glover, Vt.	(L)
	Paulina Bowdish,	Douglass, Mass.	(L)
	Delia Marsh,	Calais, Vt.	(L)
	Isaac Wyatt,	Randolph, Vt.	(L)
	Artemas S. Messinger,	Canton, Mass.	(L)
	Eliphalet M. Kimball,	Lyme, N. H.	(L)

\* Absent for a year in Europe.

Admitted.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	
	Thomas S. Perkins, Jr.	New-London, Conn.	
	Warren Fuller,	Coventry, do	(L)
	Nathan P. Morse, Jr.	Gloucester, Mass.	(L)
	William Hipkins,	Alexandria, D. C.	
	John W. Compton,	Georgetown, D. C.	
	Benjamin P. Mead,	Charleston, Vt.	(L)
	Amos Coon,	Brooklyn, Conn.	(L)
	Mary Ann Walworth,	Canaan, N. H.	(L)
	Sophronia Titcomb,	Cumberland, Maine.	(L)
	Susan Glass,	Woolwich, do	(L)
1831	Elisha Osgood,	Exeter, Maine,	(L)
	Peter Trask,	Whitefield, Maine,	(L)
	William Jack,	Jackson, do	(L)
	Andrew Thomas, Jr.	Middleborough, Mass.	(L)
	Reuben Gleason, Jr.	Dorchester, do	(L)
	Ellen G. Newcomb,	Sandwich, do	(L)
	Ann Curtis,	Leeds, Maine,	(L)
	Ebenezer W. Curtis,	do do	(L)
1832	Joseph B. R. Holmes,	Charleston, S. C.	
	Sarah W. C. Holmes,	" "	
	Belinda Jewett,	Lynn, Mass.	(L)
	James O'Brine, Jr.	Whitefield, Maine,	(L)
	Albert F. Barnard,	Nantucket, Mass.	(L)
	Eunice Whitcomb,	Stockbridge, Vt.	(L)
	Ursula Ann Taft,	Upton, Mass.	(L)
	Daniel Robbins,	Plymouth, Mass.	(L)
	Deidamia D. Tilton,	Chilmark, do	(L)
	William Lynde,	Saybrook, Conn.	
	John Poor,	Newburyport, Mass.	(L)
	Abigail Badger,	Charlestown, do	(L)
	Aurelius Winslow,	Rochester, Vt.	(L)
	Helen McLaren,	Barnet, do	(L)
	Lucius H. Lane,	New-Haven, Vt.	(L)
	Lydia Macomber,	Westport, Mass.	(L)
	Eunice Tripp,	New-Bedford, Mass.	(L)
	Edward W. Shepard,	Salem, do	
	Mary McVennan,	Berkshire, Vt.	(L)
	Eleanor A. Compton,	Georgetown, D. C.	
	Mary H. Cushing,	Norwich, Vt.	(L)
	Ephraim Prior,	Morgan Co. Georgia,	
	Middleton Prior,	do do	
	Robert P. Rogers,	Freeport, Maine,	(L)
	Charles Rogers, Jr.	do do	(L)
	Lewis N. Perkins,	Lyne, N. H.	(L)
	John H. Wilkins,	near Newtown, La.	

Admitted.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	
	Hannah Atkinson,	Wolfborough, N. H.	(L)
	Henry Andrews,	Preston, Conn.	(L)
	Laura A. Merriman,	Southington, Conn.	(L)
1833	Horace Jordan,	Columbia, N. H.	(L)
	Catharine Oakes,	Richmond, Mass.	
	Caleb W. Hoyl,	Lincoln Co. N. C.	
	David Bradley,	Newfane, Vt.	(L)
	George Webster,	Warner, N. H.	(L)
	Norval D. Barnum,	Shoreham, Vt.	(L)
	Lorana Monger,	Charlotte, do	(L)
	William Alexander, Jr.	Cavendish, do	(L)
	Moses Curtis,	Wells, Maine,	(L)
	John Ham,	Farmington, N. H.	(L)
	Isaac Meriam,	Bedford, Mass.	(L)
	Harriet Forbush,	Stow, do	(L)
	Stillman S. Reed,	Chesterfield, Mass.	(L)
	Isabella Kingsley,	Westhampton, do	(L)
	Julia A. Bacon,	Roxbury, do	(L)
	Emily F. Penniman,	Braintree, do	(L)
	Joseph H. Penniman,	do do	(L)
	Eldad A. Prescott,	Jaffrey, N. H.	(L)
	Caleb Knowles,	South-Kingston, R. I.	
	Rebecca Eastman,	Bath, N. H.	(L)
1833	Sally T. Butler,	Nottingham, N. H.	(L)
	Job Turner,	Boston, Mass.	(L)
	Lovina West,	Lowell, do	(L)
	Charles F. Douglas,	Westfield, Mass.	(L)
	Thomas Marden,	Society Land, N. H.	(L)
	Roxanna Woodward,	Peacham, Vt.	(L)
	Anna Barnard,	Nantucket, Mass.	(L)
	Mary W. Treat,	Orange, Conn.	(L)
	Jeremiah Closson,	Lyme, Conn.	(L)
1834	Ira B. Stevens,	Haverhill, N. H.	(L)
	George Lebert,	Woodstock, Conn.	
	Peter C. Wiswell,	Medway, Mass.	(L)
	David B. French,	Hollis, N. H.	(L)
	Hubbard Field,	Bernardston, Mass.	(L)
	Jeremiah Davis, Jr.	Barnstead, N. H.	(L)
	Susan W. Huston,	Walden, Vt.	(L)
	Guy Tucker,	Barkhamstead, Conn.	
	Margaret Dunning,	Brunswick, Me.	(L)
	Joseph B. Foster,	Seekonk, Mass.	(L)
	Lucy J. Goodrich,	Cavendish, Vt.	(L)
	Anna M. Hobson,	Salem, Mass.	(L)
	Caroline A. Smith,	do do	(L)

Elizabeth R. Tripp,	New-Bedford, Mass.	(L)
Ira Derby,	Weymouth, Mass.	(L)
Sarah J. Lewis,	Townsend, do	(L)
Martha L. Philbrick,	Andover, N. H.	(L)
Erasmus D. Preston,	Hancock, do	(L)
Asahel Strong,	West-Stockbridge, Mass.	(L)
Mercy Deniston,	Franeestown, N. H.	(L)
Enoch Hazard,	Newport, R. I.	
Susan E. Martin,	Baltimore, Vt.	(L)
Lucia Libby,	Danby, Vt.	(L)
Louisa Loomis,	West-Chester, Conn.	(L)
Silas Davis,	Whitingham, Vt.	(L)
Sarah L. Wilcox,	Killingworth, Conn.	(L)
Amanda Bassett,	Hinesburgh, Vt.	(L)
Eliza Burton,	Wilton, N. H.	(L)
Harriet Hunter,	Clinton, Maine,	(L)
David White,	Leicester, Mass.	(L)
Sophia Arnold,	Wethersfield, Conn.	(L)
Andrew F. Holmes,	Portland, Maine,	(L)
Hiram P. Hunt,	Gray, do	(L)
Joshua Langley,	Newport, R. I.	
Amos Maker,	New-Bedford, Mass.	(L)
Charles Fisher,	Harper's Ferry, Va.	
Amos L. Williams,	East-Bloomfield, N. Y.	

Supported by their friends,	22
do Maine,	15
do New-Hampshire,	18
do Vermont,	22
do Massachusetts,	40
do Connecticut,	20
do Asylum,	3
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	140

The whole number who had left the Asylum before the annual meeting of the present year, was 378.

Supported by their friends,	110
" Maine,	26
" New-Hampshire,	39
" Vermont,	47
" Massachusetts,	110
" Connecticut,	45
" United States,	1
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	378

TO THE  
PATRONS AND FRIENDS  
OF THE  
**AMERICAN ASYLUM,**  
AT HARTFORD,

FOR THE  
EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
THE DIRECTORS RESPECTFULLY PRESENT  
THE FOLLOWING REPORT.

THOSE who have been successful in the business of life, must have learned, that there is profit in frequent reviews of the past. To ascertain the present state of affairs, a retrospect of doings and results must be taken; and few need be told that this tends, if wisely directed, to give greater confidence in the discharge of duty. We come then to our annual examination with the best disposition to learn how we may derive benefit from it to ourselves, and we make our report as heretofore, that the friends of our Institution and our cause, may at least share with us in our pleasures, if they cannot in our responsibilities. They may thus, in some sense at least, continue to be associated with us in the guardianship of a cause very dear to the heart of humanity, and of an institution highly favored hitherto, with the ap-

probation of the wise and good, and with the smiles of heaven.

In our last year's report, we had the happiness to announce, that in the fulfilment of a pledge previously given, the annual charge for the instruction, board &c. for each pupil, would be but *one hundred dollars*. This has accordingly been the charge during the year about to close, and this we hope and believe will continue to be all we shall be obliged to demand. It has long been a source of satisfaction to the managers of this charity, that they have been permitted not only to use their best endeavours for the intellectual and moral improvement of their pupils, but that they have also been able to lighten the burdens of many, in regard to the pecuniary support of their unfortunate children, while acquiring their education. The Asylum stands forth, it is well known, as an honoured almoner of the nation's bounty; and in so far as a faithful discharge of the duties of their trust can merit approbation, so far its Directors hope to deserve it. The question with them from year to year, is not, how much money can we save, what profits can we make, or what increase of price will be borne; but rather, how much can we judiciously distribute, among those who resort here for instruction, without endangering the permanent funds of the Institution. We need not, however, repeat the statements of former reports on this subject, nor enter minutely into the details of our pecuniary managements. It is sufficient to say that we contribute towards the support of all our pupils, by reducing our charge for instruction, board &c. below the actual cost to the Institution. In this, as in all other practicable ways, our pupils are put upon entire equality and are treated alike.

In the course of the last autumn it was suggested that

a new field of usefulness might probably be opened to the Institution, in some one or more of those states, in which, hitherto, no public provision had been made for the education of the deaf and dumb. It was ascertained from the returns of the last census of the United States, that in the State of South Carolina, for example, there were *one hundred and seventy-four* deaf and dumb persons of all ages, among an entire white population of *two hundred and fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-three* persons. Of these subjects of misfortune, *one hundred and twelve* were under *twenty-five* years of age, and *sixty* under *fourteen* years of age. From satisfactory data derived from other researches on this subject, it was found that probably *sixty-five* of the whole number might be of suitable age for instruction, and that about *fifty* might be presumed to need other aid in procuring it, than their parents and friends could furnish. It was evident that but a very few years need elapse, before this number of persons might enjoy the advantages of education, if the Legislature of the State should see fit to make an appropriation in their behalf. The facts too that the expenses of education here, were so low, the means of communication between the cities of Charleston and Hartford so direct and easy, and that several of the benevolent inhabitants of the former city had expressed an interest in the measure and an opinion of its success, induced us to authorize the Principal of the Asylum with three of the pupils to go, and in person present the subject before the Legislature of South Carolina; offering in our behalf, to receive and educate such deaf and dumb youth as they might provide for. The reception given to the persons sent and to the cause of the deaf and dumb as presented by them before this honourable body, was highly gratifying to the Board of Directors. The result of the mission was an appropria-

tion of *two thousand five hundred dollars* per annum, to be expended in the education of such persons, inhabitants of South Carolina, as should on application to commissioners appointed for the purpose, be sent to this Institution. This appropriation will probably enable the commissioners of that State to keep at least *fifteen* persons constantly under a course of instruction here, to pay their travelling expenses from Charleston to Hartford, and after the first year to keep up the necessary supplies of clothing ; the expenses of a single individual being only from *one hundred and thirty* to *one hundred and fifty* dollars per annum for all these objects.

The State of Georgia was also embraced in the plan of the Board, and for reasons similar to those which induced us to send to South Carolina. The persons sent to the last mentioned State were authorized to prosecute the same object before the Legislature of Georgia, which body was known to be contemplating some act for the benefit of the deaf and dumb, and to which, such information as was in our power, had been previously sent. Here, among a population of about *three hundred thousand* white persons, *one hundred and forty-five* were found by the census to be deaf and dumb ; and, calculating on the data before referred to, the number of suitable subjects for instruction, was about *sixty*, and of the indigent about *forty-five*. When the officer and pupils of the Asylum arrived in Georgia, the question of providing for their deaf and dumb was actually before the Legislature. A committee of that honourable Body had investigated the subject in a careful manner, and in their report had recommended that an appropriation of *three thousand dollars* be made for sending abroad their deaf and dumb for education for the present ; and that enquiries be instituted in regard to the practicability of ultimately es-

establishing a Southern Institution in connexion with two or more neighbouring States.

The reception of our delegation by the Executive and Legislature of Georgia was also highly gratifying to the Board, and particularly the passage of the liberal and benevolent act above referred to, which took place before the close of the session. By this appropriation, it is calculated that *eighteen* or *twenty* pupils from the State of Georgia may be kept under a course of instruction from year to year in this Institution, the same facilities existing in their case for profiting by the offers of the Asylum, as in that of South Carolina. It is not perhaps to be expected that in either instance, the entire appropriation will be called for, until further opportunity has been afforded to disseminate information among the relatives and friends of the deaf and dumb in those States. Still, that this will ultimately be the case, we cannot doubt, when we consider the benevolent interest evinced by the legislators and other influential gentlemen in the passage of the acts and resolutions mentioned, and in the general subject of deaf-mute education.

Whatever may be the result of the measures thus detailed as it regards the increase of our pupils and of the immediate usefulness of the Institution, thus much we are confident will appear to have been accomplished; namely, the excitement of such an interest in a new and extensive field, as will tend to meliorate the condition of many, who might otherwise have been left much longer in the darkness and misfortune of their peculiar situation.

The States of South Carolina and Georgia, have thus adopted, not only a very benevolent policy in regard to their deaf and dumb, but one also judicious and economical. At an expense of less than *six thousand dollars* per annum, ample provision is probably made for all the in-

digent deaf and dumb persons among a whole population of nearly *six hundred thousand*. While they are thus trying the experiment of educating them abroad, they will have the opportunity of deciding, on data which must be constantly accumulating, whether it is best to establish a Southern Institution. Should this ultimately appear to be the case, our own will not be backward in such efforts as it may consistently make to further the object. No one can doubt the wisdom of the present plan of those States, at least as an experiment, when it is considered that the expense of land, buildings &c. for a permanent establishment, would, judging from the cost of the three principal institutions in the United States, be from *twenty to thirty thousand dollars*, and that the annual expense for the support of pupils, teachers &c. could not be less than from *seven to ten thousand dollars*.

Although it is evident that the blessings of education, may be extended to the deaf and dumb of our whole country with great ease, compared with what was possible ten years ago, and that but a few years need pass before the accomplishment of this object, yet it is very important that efforts for their good should be made with judgment and in view of their real necessities. The multiplication of institutions beyond the actual demand, would be not only unwise in itself and discouraging in its results, but would be obviously diverting the amount of money and of labour thus employed, from other objects, whose calls upon the benevolent should never be unavailing. It is indeed gratifying to notice the constant advancement of our cause in public favour. Already *thirteen States* of our confederacy have made public provision for the education of their deaf and dumb, and instead of this Asylum standing alone as at first, and as, owing to our necessary ignorance of the numbers and claims of the deaf and dumb, we once thought it per-

haps always would, there are now five sister institutions, already freed from the embarrassments of infancy, and filling important spheres of usefulness in this beneficent service. An additional one for the South, and another for the West, may be demanded perhaps at no very distant day ; and then as a nation we may say, what one of the monarchies of Europe has said already ; *No deaf and dumb child shall grow up in our country, in unavoidable and hopeless ignorance.*

The general objects of the Asylum have been prosecuted during the year with very gratifying results ; and especially, we have pleasure in believing, that the progress of our pupils in knowledge and preparation for usefulness, has been, compared with any former year, highly commendable. Resolved to furnish the best possible means for the profitable employment of the period allotted for the education of our pupils, we are from year to year extending our facilities for the communication of knowledge, as experience seems to demand. The library, which in the report of 1832, was spoken of as commenced, has received important additions, and the philosophical apparatus which since that time has been procured, has been used with advantage. Indeed, both have equalled in usefulness our highest expectations. The term of four years however, is quite too short for the thorough education of a deaf and dumb person. One who is in all respects under the most favourable circumstances, may indeed in that time acquire a tolerable common education, and we can refer to many of our former and some of our present pupils as interesting illustrations of the fact. There are however many who resort to us for instruction, who are not in these circumstances. Their previous habits have not prepared them for becoming students, and they have a most vague and incorrect notion of the means by which the

object in view is to be attained. Some are too old readily to bring their minds to the consideration of letters, words, and their various elementary studies. Some are naturally dull, and as in the case of other persons, require a long course of patient and persevering instruction, as well as much encouragement, to awaken their minds to activity and effort. Hence many months sometimes elapse, before such proficiency is made as enables them by writing, to give proof of having materially profited by their advantages; though in fact, they may have been acquiring much useful knowledge. Some come to us in all the buoyancy of youth, and though intelligent and interesting in a high degree, they can hardly be expected to fall at once into habits of close application. Still, time waits not for them, and although at the end of their four years' course they leave us greatly improved and in some good degree prepared for intercourse with the world, yet it is often precisely at the time when if another year could be given them, they would double the amount of knowledge acquired in any one, if not two, preceding years. It can hardly be necessary to multiply reasons or arguments for adding another year to the course of our pupils; as it is very obvious, that persons laboring under the peculiar disabilities of the deaf and dumb, need a term of time for acquiring their education, fully equal to that required by others who are free from these embarrassments. Five years is the shortest period considered sufficient in any European Institution, and it is the time now required in the Institutions of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, for all their public beneficiaries. Eight or ten years ago, the State of Massachusetts, with a praiseworthy liberality, provided that an additional term of two years be granted to such of their beneficiaries, as owing to their remarkable promise, or other important reasons, should be recom-

mended by the Principal of the Asylum as worthy of so great a favour. This beneficent provision has been productive of much good ; and we can hardly doubt that the addition of another year to the time of their beneficiaries will be readily granted by all the Legislatures of New-England ; particularly when we reflect, that the expenses of each pupil have been reduced one half since the establishment of the Institution. Whether true in the abstract or not, that merely “ a little knowledge is a dangerous thing,” we would, if possible in all cases, and especially in that of the deaf and dumb, avoid trying the experiment. We would aim to accomplish much, and rest satisfied only with such an amount as should be measured by the faculties of the recipient. We therefore desire at least a fair opportunity in point of time, as well as in all other respects, to qualify our pupils for decided usefulness.

The blessing of health has been enjoyed in a remarkable degree by the pupils of the Asylum during the past year, and yet its officers have been called to mourn the early death of one under their care. She was a beneficiary of Connecticut, and although but a few weeks a member of the school, had given more than usual promise of success. This solemn event, the second of the kind which has occurred in the Asylum during the last *seven years*, had an evident and it is hoped a salutary effect upon the minds of our pupils ; and while as the guardians of the Asylum we are thus called to sympathize with bereaved friends, we would be quickened in the discharge of those duties, which with the blessing of God, will prepare our pupils for usefulness in life, for peace in death, and for happiness in the future world.

The department of manual labour, so favourably noticed in former reports, continues to be highly advantageous in its operation, enabling most of our male pupils

to employ from three to four hours a day in healthful and useful labour. The females also continue to have appropriate employments, though conducted with less system. It is proposed shortly to adopt a new and more beneficial arrangement for both ; for, as often stated before, the advantage is all on the side of the pupils ; nothing in a pecuniary point of view ever having accrued to the Institution.

The entire number of pupils, who in the course of the past year have shared in the privileges of the Asylum, is *one hundred and forty* ; of whom *forty* were on the list of Massachusetts beneficiaries ; *fifteen* on that of Maine ; *eighteen* on that of New-Hampshire ; *twenty-two* on that of Vermont ; *twenty* on that of Connecticut ; *three* were entirely dependent for support upon the Asylum, and *twenty-two* were supported by their own relatives. Several however have not continued through the year. So far as we can now anticipate, the number for the coming year will not materially vary from that of the past. For this, or even a somewhat larger number, we have made ample provision ; and looking to God for greater wisdom and for untiring zeal in the discharge of our duties, we would trust in Him also for more complete success.

In behalf of the Board of Directors,

B. HUDSON, Clerk.

Hartford, May 16th, 1835.

SPECIMENS OF  
UNCORRECTED ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS.

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BY A LAD 12 YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION 11 MONTHS.

Hartford, April 25th 1835.

My dear brother,

I am well. I came to the Asylum last May. I was happy to see the Asylum. I study and write on the slates. It is a good asylum. I like to see the school—Mr. B. teaches seventeen pupils. One hundred and thirty live in the Asylum. I study a book. A new pupil came in the asylum last summer. She was sick. She died. We were sorry for her death last summer. I wish to learn a book. We study and write on the large slates or in some books. I shall probably stay four years. I go to the city every vacation. I study the catechism on Sunday. I work in the shop. The asylum stands on the hill. Mr. W. is well. Mr. W. and Mr. B. and two boys was happy to see the green trees in the South. They came to Hartford. Some new pupils will come in the asylum next May. Last week we went to the menagerie. We liked to look at the menagerie. Mr. B. is well. It is spring. Mr. B. is kind. I love Mr. B. Mr. C. left the school. He went from Hartford to France. He will come to Hartford one year hence. He will teach the pupils always. Some houses are near the asylum. It is pleasant. Mr. W. prayed to God. We attend to him. Miss W. was dead last March. She was good. It lightened yesterday night. It thundered. The pupils are well to day. I wish to stay five years. I like to study the books. I looked at Boston. The city is good. I love J. S. C. Mr. H. will go to the South next May. Mr. M. works in shop in the city. Mr. W. is the Principal of the Asylum. They pray to God every evening and morning. I shall go to Wethersfield next vacation. Last Summer a child of Mr. T. died of sickness. Mr. W. teaches eleven boys to day.

I am your affectionate brother.

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BY A LAD 12 YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION 4 YEARS.

*A SHORT STORY OF OUR JOURNEY TO THE STATES OF SOUTH  
CAROLINA AND GEORGIA AND BACK TO HARTFORD.*

On the 19th of December, at 2 o'clock Mr. Weld the Principal of the Asylum, two deaf and dumb boys departed from the American Asylum in Hartford (Conn.) for the city of New York. That city is in the fourth class of the cities of the world. We staid there one day. We were very much interested to see the city. It has many beautiful buildings. We went to the ship which was called the ship Sutton. We left New York for Charleston (S C). In six days we arrived at Charleston. On Saturday we entered into the rail-road

car and went to Branchville (S. C.) which is a small village. We staid there two days. On Saturday we saw the eclipse in the woods. It gave little darkness, but in a little while the sun gave light on the earth. We went to Columbia (S. C.). We staid there one week. We made an exhibition before the legislature of S. C. for the poor deaf and dumb people. That town is a large town. It has large and beautiful buildings which were called the lunatic asylum, state house, two female seminaries and a few hotels. It has a canal connected with a rail road. That town was situated on the Congaree river which is a branch of the Santee river. We went to Milledgeville (Ga.). We staid there one week. It is the capital of Georgia. The state house is large and beautiful. That town is situated on the branch of the Altamaha River which was called the Oconee River. It has many hotels. The legislature of Georgia are very polite and mild. We made an exhibition before the legislature of Georgia for the poor deaf and dumb people. It has the state prison of that state. We entered into it and saw the prisoners who are cabinet-makers, and blacksmiths. It stood near the Baldwin county jail. We returned to Charleston (S. C.) We staid there about one week. We made two exhibitions before the inhabitants of that city. The city is of the ninth class of the cities. The inhabitants are very polite and hospitable. One of the deaf and dumb boys likes to live in that city. That city is very large and beautiful. It is between the Cooper and Ashley rivers. It has a castle Pinckney. It has many beautiful buildings. We saw the orphan house, Charleston museum, exchange, Charleston library &c. Mr. Weld and one of the deaf and dumb boys went into the hall and saw an exhibition of the conflagration of Moscow (Russia) and they were very much interested to see it. We heard that the legislature of S. C. agreed with the poor deaf and dumb. Next term the deaf and dumb will come to Hartford in order to acquire knowledge. Knowledge is the most useful to be acquired. We went to the steamboat which was called the Steam packet William Gibbons. We departed from Charleston for New York. We saw the country which is remarkable for the low country. God made it. In four days we arrived at New-York. Then we went to Hartford on the 1st of January which was the year 1835. God took care of us. We hope that the next term the deaf and dumb will come to the asylum in order to gain knowledge.

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## BY A YOUNG LADY 18 YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION 4 YEARS.

### *SPRING.*

Now Spring begins to be a very delightful season. The sun shines less obliquely than in winter and the warmth of the sun melts snow, frost and ice, the grass begins to grow up, and the trees bud. The leaves and the flowers bud, they are very beautiful. It makes the people happy to take the sweet pleasant air but last winter they were sedentary in their houses and they seldom went out of them because it was very cold and they were comfortable together in their houses during the winter; but now they feel happy to go out of them and walk through the country and are delighted to visit their friends and talk with them. The beasts also were sedentary in the barns, but now they go out of them and are happy to play in the field and smell the sweet new grass and they are very fond of eating it. Sheep and lambs caper upon the hills. There are many kinds of birds which begin to come from the southern parts of the United States to the northern parts of the United States. They begin to form their nests on the trees and to brood on their eggs in their nests. The farmers begin to sow wheat, rye, oats and barley in the ground, and the different flowers in the garden are planted by some women, they begin to grow up and they exhibit the beauty of their colours to the people who are much delighted to smell the sweet new roses. Some ladies adorn them on

their bosoms to pervade. The farmers put corn and potatoes in the ground and they begin to grow up and they go to cultivate it every day, lest the wild beasts should destroy it. Some persons go to see the strawberries in the grass and they become red and ripe and they pick them in their small basket; then they go home and give them to their families who like to eat them with milk and bread and they like other different fruits. Many inhabitants of the United States go to England for the purpose of choosing their business and some others travel through Europe, because they are happy to see their grandfathers and grandmothers and all their friends, and others work on their farms and others work in shops &c. There are many children who begin to go to school and they are very happy to learn, after school they play with each other for a short time. Some Deaf and Dumb will go home next vacation and will be much delighted to talk with their parents and friends during four weeks. Then they will return to the asylum and some other new pupils will come here to begin to learn in school and they will be happy to stay here. The ladies begin to wear their white dresses; it is warm and pleasant and they go out of the houses and walk with the gentlemen and they ride in the carriage through the city merely for their health, and others go into the woods and sit on the grass and are very happy to hear some birds which sweetly sing. Some men go into them and see the birds and wild animals and like to shoot them which fall down on the ground; and they take them and carry them into their houses to eat. They have received things enough and thank God for giving them many things. He is always merciful and kind to the people in the world.

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BY A YOUNG LADY 18 YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION 4  
YEARS.

*THE PROSPERITY OF THE U. S.*

About 200 years ago the U. S. were full of forests. There were no states, nor cities and no beautiful houses in the country where most of the Indians lived and built huts of logs or canes in which they resided and subsisted by hunting and fishing. They were always fond of amusing themselves among the trees, but a long time after they had the misfortune to leave their lands, and went away to the west at a distance from the Pacific ocean and were diminished by white men, war and diseases. The whites having arrived at Massachusetts, settled there and houses were beginning to grow up. Mass. was the first new state; but it is more abundant in houses and more populous than other states of New England, except that there are numerous schools in Connecticut. There are twenty four states in the United States and three territories there. They extend from Lake Superior and Lower Canada north, to the Gulph of Mexico South, and from the Atlantic ocean east, to the Territory of the U. S. west. Formerly the people of these states were subject to the king of England; but by and by they understood that he was very unjust; because he required the poor people to pay taxes to him and he was very sumptuous in his dress and food. They became very rebellious against the king and resolved to be independent. Then Gen. Washington called a great many soldiers to fight with the English, merely for the purpose of giving freedom and independence. About eight years had elapsed when they defeated the English. They became full of joys and hoped that the Union would still be a happy country. I suppose they all died many years since. The United States are very rapidly increasing. Manufactures and commerce and ships are increasing in the U. S., it is said that they are almost equal to those of England. There are numerous buildings, i. e. churches, statehouses, colleges, hospitals, prisons, asylums for the blind and for the orphan and for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States. Churches are established in almost each town of the United States perhaps and used for the assemblies of the people. There are also court houses in the counties of the States for trials. Colleges are established for the education of young men and the unfortunate are taken care of in hos-

pitals, and thieves, counterfeiters, murderers and robbers are put into prisons according to the laws of the states. Asylums for the blind and for the orphan are very useful to comfort them. There are about six asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, one in Hartford in the state of Connecticut, one in New York, and the other near Albany in the state of New York, one in Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania, one in that of Kentucky, and one in that of Ohio. I hope that all the D. and D. will be well instructed. How wonderful it is indeed that God has provided for the peace of the people and given vegetables and fruits and grain to satisfy their hunger. We should be grateful to our Creator for his goodness. I hope that the United States will continue to grow up in great prosperity and will banish all ardent spirits which are of no use to drink because they make persons intoxicated and sometimes cause them to kill others. All the people here are not well educated but most of them are and I hope all of them will be acquainted with theology, arithmetic, the knowledge of history, philosophy, geography &c. and that God will continue to take good care of them.

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### BY A LAD 17 YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION 4 YEARS.

#### INSECTS.

The insects inhabit almost all parts of the world, for many of them that are well known in the U. S. are flies, fleas, bees, wasps, hornets, grasshoppers and locusts, musketoos. In the summer, flies generally are assembled together in many parts of this country at pleasure and often trouble those who own their homes. There is also a plenty of musketoos in this country and other countries. In the night, they frequently inflict the people, while the latter sleep at ease but without a sound manner. Towards the day, the musketoos also go abroad during day. In summer, bees are in great numbers in the U. S. and use to make honey and to occupy their homes as men occupy their houses. Wax is formed out of honeycomb and is chiefly used in making thread smooth. The insects abide in Africa where a great gang of locusts hover like clouds from place to place for the purpose of browsing fruits and vegetables that soon languish so that many Africans found nothing to eat. I believe they are also in great numbers in Asia and Anstralia, and Polynesia and S. America. Butterflies are noted for their show of beauty and their wings are brightly yellow. They jump over the ground and they seem as if they are pleased to see the grass without idleness. As it is cold, the wasps hide themselves in something at buildings in a spontaneous manner, but as it remains warm they are scattered abroad to hover in the air. They often fly at the walls of other buildings and seem to be delighted. Bad boys see some of them flying with each other and are often cruel to them, so immediately the wasps sometimes revenge themselves by stinging them. There are many various kinds of locusts in most of the parts of the earth. Almost all people remember something of John, the Baptist who formerly lived in the woods in Asia and ate peculiar locusts. Locusts are dreadful in great abundance in the Torrid Zone. Grasshoppers are often seen in meadows in the hot season. Men are mowing the grass, as they leap over it and appear to be skilful to jump over the grounds.

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### BY A YOUNG MAN 20 YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION 6 YEARS.

#### ACCOUNT OF A MICROSCOPE.

A microscope is an instrument for representing small objects on a very large scale. My instructor came in, bringing a microscopic box and put it on a table. He showed it to his pupils and wrote some questions on a slate, to wit; what is this, what is its shape and what is its use; and the latter constructed sentences descriptive of the microscopic box; while he adjusted the compound mi-

**microscope.** After he had finished this, he corrected our mistakes and approving of our improvement, he exhibited the microscope to us who looked through its mirrors at a magnified insect and thought it was a flea. The teacher put a louse under one of the lenses of the instrument and we admired its magnitude as large as a frog. He wrote, after a little while, a question on the same slate: viz: what do you think of the microscope? The pupils wrote answers; one of them wrote, I think it very useful to afford us accurate ideas of the different shapes and beautiful colours of magnified objects which we admire. To magnify any little object with a microscope, is marvellous and manifests the care and wisdom of God. The pupils looked through its glasses at so wonderfully magnified a cutting of pine (which he showed again), that they saw it full of holes of different colours. The magnified objects are exceedingly beautiful and interesting. The torturers of flies may look at their golden beauties with the same instrument, and be ashamed of their cruelty. Its power of representing small objects on a very large scale, is an interesting and wonderful spectacle. The pupils were much gratified to see the magnitudes of insects, as exhibited by a compound microscope.

### SUMMER.

Summer is a hot season which is the successor of spring, and in whose time the grass is mowed and the fruits and vegetables are almost wholly ripened. Its emblem is an airy virgin of the south, having a garland of flowers, upon her head, of different beautiful colours, and bearing a basket of fruit in her hands. The lightnings are her servants which serve her in expelling the man of cold countenance named Winter, whose head is crowned with many prickles of ice, to the extremity of the north. They are, according to her order, equipped in red dresses and armed with burning swords, and glittering golden cannons, fastened to her noble spirited horses of fire; and they discharge the fire from them at the man of the north with the clouds flying through the heavens; filling the horizon at the west with blood. He batters her by means of mortars from which a shower of large snow-balls, called Hail stones is discharged by his warriors and then he returns to the pole of the north. She drives off the clouds and cleanses the trees and plants by pouring streams upon them through the medium of the lord of rain, and having them dried by the king of heat. The king of heat cherishes and clothes the growing plants and trees with goodness and adorns them with different beautiful colours. The lady embellishes the heavens in the evenings by putting blue silk ribbons, around their heads, marked with innumerable stars of great magnificence and beauty beyond description. In the day-time, the king of heat spreads the oppressive heat over us and the earth, from his glittering burning sceptre; to whose power we impatiently submit, after six months the man of the north approaches to the South and drives the lady of *summer to the extremity of the South.*

### DEFINITIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF SINGLE WORDS AND PHRASES, THOSE IN ITALICS HAVING BEEN GIVEN AS THE THEME OF THE SENTENCE.

Napoleon, Emperor of France, than whom a greater warrior never appeared, was noted for his military *talents* and skill in mathematics and for his ambition.

*The soul* is an invisible something within the human body which is immortal and may separate from the mortal body at any time.

*Beauty* is nicety, the handsomeness of nature or person, magnificence, and splendor which we admire.

*Ugliness* is the want of beauty, the roughness of something, the deformity of person.

Cyrus, having gained, by stratagem a complete victory over Babylon, restored the golden vessels of high value, to the Jews, which Nebuchadnezzar, the king of that city, brought from Jerusalem to Babylon when the Jews were *in captivity.*

*The maelstrom* is a dreadful whirlpool remarkable for its uncommon power in attracting vessels and even whales from a great distance and swallowing them so as to annihilate them.

The *falls of Niagara* are a cataract between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, of the greatest splendor in the world. We may amuse ourselves by seeing it run over its natural dams of stone so sublimely and magnificently, that we may be moved with amazement and wonder at the mighty works of the Creator.

'The Russian Emperor wishes to have the right wing of a Turkey,' is a *figurative* sentence; that is; he wishes to claim Turkey in Europe.

The Malays are characterized by *treachery*, dishonesty and cruelty.

By close *application* to our studies, We may obtain more knowledge in literature than in the past year.—

The *emblem* of spring is a merry dancer newly crowned with a collection of flowers and having a ruddy complexion.

Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, was endued with uncommon capacity. As his country was fully enveloped in the clouds of ignorance, he disguised himself and travelled among different-nations of Europe where he made *considerable* proficiency in civilized arts which he introduced among his subjects.

By a young gentleman, an assistant in the school, who was *four* years under instruction, and who says of himself; After four I was cut off entirely from common conversation, and I have no recollection of hearing poetry before that time.

#### TO A SNOW STORM IN APRIL.

Last lingerer of winter's wrath!  
 Why fall so thinly, slow and long—  
 Why tremble on thy airy path,  
 As if aware the deed was wrong—  
 And why dissolve the moment when  
 The earth receives thee to her breast?  
 Say—art thou conscious? hast thou been  
 Inhabitant of holier rest  
 Than our low world can bid thee share,  
 And art thou whence pure spirits are?

Why not assume thy ancient frown,  
 And in its wild and mazy rage,  
 Sweep like a mountain torrent down—  
 With wind and ocean battle wage?  
 Awaken up the strife that seems  
 Asleep, or in confused dreams  
 Of langour buried—why not show  
 Thy power and end it at a blow—  
 And suffer nature to proceed  
 And turn thee forth, and smiling joy succeed?

Aye—thou art sent to say, 'Farewell',  
 And give assurance that the pride  
 Of winter is at last to dwell  
 Where northern lightnings coldly glide:  
 To roar upon the chained deep,  
 And revel 'mong the icy rocks,  
 Displaced and started from their sleep,  
 And bounding o'er in thunder shocks,  
 Bidding the fearless mariner—  
 Though vain it be—beware!

Then hie away to thy far home;  
 And bear with thee our wishes best,  
 And when the summer's past and gone,  
 Thou wilt return a welcome guest.

# ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The American Asylum in account with JAMES H. WELLS as Treasurer, from May 1834, to May 1835.

Dr.

1835 May	To Cash paid Salaries of Instructors, do do board of Pupils, do do repairs and improvements, do loaned, do notes at Phoenix Bank, do exchange on draft, do incidental expenses, To balance to new account,	Dollars		1834 May 8. 1835 May	By balance of old account,  By Cash of Commissioner's Loans, do State Pupils, do Private Pupils, do borrowed of Phoenix Bank, do donations to Julia Brace,  By balance of old account,	Dollars		C 5
		C	C			C	C	
		10006	10220			1555	21820	
		2269	45				9536	69
		9808					2681	54
		7800					7748	16
		4	50				64	4
		1877	4					
		1420	49					
		<u>\$43405</u>	<u>48</u>				<u>\$43405</u>	<u>48</u>
							<u>\$1420</u>	<u>49</u>
Examined and found correct, JOHN BEACH, CHARLES GOODWIN, } <i>Auditors.</i> Hartford, May 13, 1835.				JAMES H. WELLS, <i>Treasurer.</i> Hartford, May 12, 1835.				

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## TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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I. The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, candles, stationary and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of one hundred dollars.

II. In case of sickness, the necessary extra charges will be made.

III. No pupil will be received for a less term than two years, and no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in case of sickness.

IV. Payments are always to be made six months in advance; for the punctual fulfilment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years. except in case of sickness or dismissal by the Directors, a satisfactory bond will be required.

V. Each person, applying for admission, must not be under TEN, nor over THIRTY years of age; of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease. A satisfactory certificate of such qualifications will be required.

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Applications for the benefit of the Legislative appropriations in the States of Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, should be made to the Secretaries of those States respectively, stating the name and age of the proposed beneficiary, and the circumstances of his parent or guardian. In the States of Vermont, South-Carolina and Georgia, applications, as above, should be made to the Commissioners of the funds for the education of the deaf and dumb; and in Connecticut, to His Excellency the Governor of the State. In all cases a certificate from two or more of the Select Men, Magistrates, or other respectable inhabitants of the township or place, to which the applicant belongs, should accompany the application.

Those applying for the admission of *paying pupils* may address their letters (post-paid) to the Principal of the Asylum.

Vacations begin on the last Wednesdays in April and September, and continue, each, four weeks. The time of admitting pupils, is at the close of the spring vacation. Punctuality in this respect, is very important; as it cannot be expected, that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation. Such a pupil must suffer the inconvenience and the loss.

It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the Deaf and Dumb, to have them taught how to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum. This can easily be done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

When a pupil is sent to the Asylum, unless accompanied by a parent, or some friend who can give the necessary information concerning him, he should bring a written statement as to his name; the year, month and day of birth; the names in full of his parents, brothers and sisters; the place of his residence; whether he was born deaf, or if not, what caused his deafness: also the name and direction of the person to whom letters respecting him may be addressed—He should be *well clothed*; that is, in general he should have both winter and summer clothing enough to last one year, and be furnished with a list of the various articles, each of which should be marked. A small sum of money should also be deposited with the Steward of the Asylum, for the personal expenses of the pupil not otherwise provided for.

Careful attention to these suggestions is quite important.